small; the segments somewhat moniliform, resembling beads strung together, the surface covered with a multitude of minute papillae ranged in transverse rows.

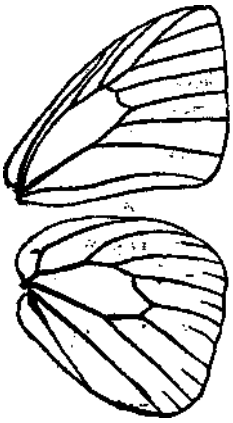

FIG. 144.—Neuration of

Chrysalis.—The chrysalis is strongly concave on the dorsal side, with the head greatly produced as a long, pointed, conical projection; the wing-cases are compressed and form a very wide, keel-shaped projection on the ventral side. This peculiar formation of the wing-cases reaches its greatest development in this genus.

The butterflies of this genus are mainly tropical. Four or five species, however, are found in the warmer parts of the United States, and one of them ranges north as far as northern New Jersey, and has been occasionally taken even in northern Illinois.

(1) Catopsilia eubule, Linnaeus, Plate XXXIII, Fig. 2, *$* ; Fig. 3, *$, under side;* Plate II, Figs. 2, 4, *larva;* Plate V, Figs. 60-62, *chrysalis* (The Cloudless Sulphur).

Butterfly.—This splendid and vigorous butterfly is found from New England and Wisconsin to Patagonia, being very abundant in the tropics, where it congregates in great swarms upon moist places by the side of streams. It haunts in great numbers the orange-groves of the South, and is very fond of flowers. It is rare on the northern limits of its range, though quite common on the coast of New Jersey. Expanse, 2.50 inches. The caterpillar feeds on leguminous plants, but especially upon the different species of *Cassia.*

(2) Catopsilia philea, Linnaeus, Plate XXXIII, Fig. 4, *$* (The Red-barred Sulphur).

Butterfly.— This is another noble species of this fine genus,

which includes some of the showiest insects of the subfamily. It may be readily recognized by the bar of deep orange crossing the cell of the primaries, and by the orange tint on the outer margin of the hind wings. Expanse, 3.00-3.50 inches.

Early Stages.—But little is as yet known of these. The larva feeds on the same kinds of plants as the larva of C. *eubule.* It occurs in Texas, and is said to have also been found in Illinois as a straggler. It is abundant in Mexico, Central America, and southward.